

THE
INTEREST
OF
ENGLAND
In the
PRESERVATION of IRELAND.
Humbly Presented to the
PARLIAMENT
OF
ENGLAND.

By G. P. Esq;

*Nam tua Res agitur, Paries cū proximus ardet,
Et neglecta solent Incendia sumere Vires.*

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THE
INTEREST

OF
ENGLAND

THE NATION OF ENGLAND

AND TO THE

PARLIAMENT

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PARLIAMENT

OF
ENGLAND



TO THE
HONOURABLE
THE
Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses
IN
PARLIAMENT Assembled.

I do not in the least presume to inform Your Judgments, or to supplicate your Charity by the Boldness of this Dedication. The Wisdom of the Nation cannot be Ignorant of all matters Foreign or Domestick, that concern the Honour, Safety, and Advantage of it. And you have already exprest such a feeling Commiseration of the Calamities of Ireland, that it would seem an Offence unpardonable, to solicit your Compassion by an immodest Importunity.

Epistle Dedicatory.

You have Testify'd your Tenderness, in promoting the Brief, and General Collection, for the Relief of the Distressed Protestants of Ireland.

You have Signaliz'd your Zeal to the Protestant Interest, by a deliberate Contrivance, and a ready Expedition of the Pole-Bill, appropriated, and appointed only for the Reduction of Ireland.

You have Published your Resolution to interest your selves in the Cause of Ireland, by a Noble Promise to supply the KING with what shall be further requisite for the Recovery of it.

You have Vouchsafed a Generous Regard to a multitude of Exiled Gentlemen (of whom some seasonably and prudently withdrew, others with great Hazard and Difficulty escaped; but all Voluntari'y disjuncted their Houses and Estates, because they wou'd not strengthen the hands of the Papists, or contribute to a French Usurpation or the Exclusion of the English Right and Title) by designing some competent Provision for their necessary Support proportion'd to their respective Sufferings; and by so affectionate and repeated Addresses to His Majesty in their Favour (who tho he needs no Intercession for the Care of His Subjects, yet He loves and delights to seem perswaded by His Parliament) you have made them your Votaries, you have obliged them by everlasting Bonds of Gratitude, and they shall be recommended to Posterity as the first that ever went under the Honourable Character of Pensioners to the Parliament.

You

Epistle Dedicatory.

You have demonstrated your Abhorrence of all clandestine Practices, by a strict Inquisition after the Authors and occasions of the procrastinated Relief of Ireland, and the Miscarriages of particular Men in their Trusts, and Imployments: Whereby England, is put to an After-game, and obliged in their own Defence to retrieve that Kingdom, at the hazard of many Lives, and the Expence of a vast Treasure, which by the very Countenance, and appearance of a small Succour had been easily, cheaply, and safely assured, and preserved. Nay under your Protection, I will speak out the Truth: When London Derry had shut their Gates against the Irish, and Iniskilling soon after refused to admit a Popish Garrison; when the Protestants in Dublin were Numerous, Rich and Stout; when in Munster, the Earl of Inchiquin (with many others) was very apprehensive of the imminent danger, and ready with the least Assistance from England, to secure the Protestant Interest there: When the Lord Kington in Conaght out-strip'd the Deputy, and made up his Musters of Horse and Foot before him; when forty thousand brisk men were upon Watch and Ward in Ulster; and the Earl of Tyrconnel (utterly irresolute what Measures to take) said to a Person of Honour (who urged him to lay down the Sword, and Submit to the English Government) What would you have me do? I see no Commission to demand the Sword, would you have me cast it over the Castle Walls? I say in this Juncture, any one eminent Person, attended with a small Party, and furnished with a reasonable Proportion of Arms and Money, had without blows, or slaughter,

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Naughter, secured the Kingdom of Ireland, in their Allegiance to the present King and Queen; and with much Ease prevented, and curbed the insultery Insurrections in Scotland.

But alas! while the Parliament are busie in discourting, and debating the Business of Ireland, the Clergy are for the most Part silent; the one Votes for them, but I do not hear, that the other Prays for them; the miseries of Ireland are Remembred in the Parliament-House, but Seldom mentioned in the Pulpit; being omitted in their Addresses to the Throne of Mercy, by a very regardless Preterition.

*For my Part, I had neither taken upon me the Confidence to make this Address, nor given the world the Trouble of this undigested Pamphlet (huddled over in hast, and without the Advantages of Study, Books, Advice, or Retirement) but that a sort of Men no way considerable in number, or Interest, perverse in their Humor, as Flattering in their judgments, assume a Liberty to retail their raw and unconcocted Notions in Coffee-Houses (where Men pretend a Priviledge, to say any thing but their Prayers) and with as little Charity as Discretion, to arraign the Judgment, and censure the Actions of the Irish Protestant-Refuges, and severely to upbraid them with their Banishment and Poverty, as the deserved Effects of their own Perverseness, in not Submitting to him; who deserted the principal Kingdom, and restless himself in that which is Subordinate. Nay, some have proceeded to that degree of uncharitable Frenzy, that they have belched out
their*

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their blasphemous Curses on poor bleeding Ireland : Sinking it into the Sea with their Execrations, and disparaging it as an incomb'd Estate, not worth the Redemption. Would God ! it might please the King, to undeceive this murmuring Crew, by Commanding them on the Expedition with Duke Schomberg, or Count Solmes ; that they may see the Country they so much despise, and be convinced how little Reason they had to undervalue it. And I am humbly of Opinion, that it would conduce much to the regaining that Kingdom, if the King would think it fit, to imploy the Gentlemen of that Country upon that Service. It is not to be imagin'd, how far Loyalty, whetted with self-Interest, will go ; or what Exploits may be performed by such as fight with a double Courage, to serve the King, and to recover their Own.

Thus far I have pleaded for my Country, let me now be a Suitor for my self. If a glowing Zeal, for Religion; an anxious Sympathy with my Friends, and a pungent sense of my own Sufferings have transported me into any Impertinency : I humbly implore Pardon from the Honourable House of Commons, for the Rudeness of this Address.

George Philips.

The

The Interest of England in the Preservation of Ireland.

From these Considerations.

I. The Advantage to the Kingdom of *England* in general.

1. By the Revenue.
2. The Fertility, and Plenty.
3. The Number.
4. The Religion.
5. The Consanguinity, and Affinity.
6. The Employments Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

II. The Advantage to the Trade of *England*.

1. By the Situation.
2. The Exportation.
3. The Importation.
4. The Ingenuity of the Inhabitants.
5. The Benefit to the KING.

III. The Danger of falling into the Hands of the *French*.

1. By Ingrossing all Trade.
2. By Intercepting the Trade of *England*.
3. By Interrupting the Peace of *England*.

THE

at this Day: but they are miserably overthrown, by
 losing too much on their Schemes. If there were
 any room in our Church for Parties, the Protestants

THE Interest of ENGLAND, IN THE Preservation of IRELAND.

The Introduction.

THERE were two things which mainly con-
 tributed to the Ruine and Desolation of
 Ireland; and reduced it to that deplorable
 Condition, under which it now languish-
 eth; *Resistance*, and *Non-Resistance*. The latter sprung
 from a fond and tame submission to the Arbitrary
 Government in Ireland; the other was occasion'd by
 a vain and fruitless Expectation of *Relief from England*.
 If the People of that Country had not been over-lavish
 in their *Loyalty*, they had not been so unfortunate in
 their *Opposition*. In the Reign of King *JAMES*,
 they were *unreasonably passive*; in the Reign of King
WILLIAM they have been *unprosperously active*.
 Strange Fate! To be *Losers* by the One, and not to
 be *Gainers* by the Other! To be *possess* of their Estates
 under a *Papish Prince*; and to be *kept out* of them un-
 der a *Protestant*! Had they been independent, and
 trusted to their own *Legs*, possibly they had stood firm

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at this Day: but they are miserably overthrown, by leaning too much on *their Supporters*. If there were any room in our Church for Merits, the Protestants of Ireland would be jostled to a great Stock, for suffering under King JAMES; and for acting under King WILLIAM: but alas! they are despised for the one, and derided for the other: so difficult a matter it is to walk steddily upon the uneven surface of sublunary Places; here you encounter a *Precipice*, there a *Quagmire*. That very way which seemed the direct Road to Safety and Tranquility, may perhaps lead you into inextricable Troubles, and often ends in certain Misery and Destruction.

When the Late King (in pursuance of his Design to subvert that Church, which he complemented with the Character of Loyalty, and as solemnly promised to defend and support it) was so far distracted by pernicious Counsel, to prostitute the Kingdom of Ireland to the licentious Will of a Jesuitical Tyranny; and to make an Essay of setting that Idolatrous Worship there, which was too early, and unseasonable for Him to attempt in England: when the Sword was put into the Hands of a bigotted Zealot, and more than a million of British Protestants subjected to the Dominion of an Irish Papist; there was no Murmur heard, no mutinous Whispers spread abroad to discompose the People, or affront the Government: men sigh'd, and submitted; they groan'd, and gave Obedience, with a patient Resignation to the Will of God, and the Commands of the King: The Protestants through the Kingdom were disarm'd; the Officers of the Army were divested of their Commissions; the Soldiers disbanded and cashier'd, stript and disarm'd, without demanding a Reason for such unwarrantable Dealings, or disputing

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ding the Measure of their Superiority: the *Papists* were
obtruded into the *Privy Council* and *Chief Ministry*
of State: all *Judices* of the Peace were superseded,
who did not carry the *Mark of the Beast*: the *Publick*
Revenue committed to such Hands, as would surely
imploy and improve it to the final extirpation of *Pro-*
testants: yet all things proceeded in a silent Calm, with-
out Noise, or Grumbling: where *Mass-houses* were
erected, and publicly frequented; no man offer'd to
pull down their *Altars*: where the *Priests* walk'd the
Streets in their uncouth Habits; no man threw Dirt
at them: the *Popish Religion* was prohibited by Law;
yet never contravened by Force: The People abomina-
ted that Superstitious Way; yet never express their
Resentments by Rage, or Discontent: The *Charters* of
their Towns and Corporations were condemn'd and
vacated; yet no spark of Sedition was kindled among
the Inhabitants: The famous *Act of Servilement* was
daily eluded; Possession and Property were no suffi-
cient Guard against *Irish* Incroachments; yet no man
incurr'd the Penalty of a *forfeitable Detainer*: the *Do-*
ctrine of Non-resistance (which was so frequently
preach'd in other Places) was there actually and re-
ally practis'd; and Obedience) if there be not a Con-
tradiction in the Terms) was truly passive. Thus pos-
ing themselves under the Covert of Privacy, and
Retirement, they silently expected a Day of Delive-
rance from the Appointment of Heaven, without the
interposition of any Humane Machinations.

In this Posture Affairs stood in *Ireland*, during the
short (if it had not been *sharp*) Reign of *King James*:
and so probably they had continued, at least for some
time, after the miraculous Revolution in *England*. But
He, having Abdicated the Government, and deserted the

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Throne; and unnaturally truckt One Kingdom with that Christian Monster of *Turkish* Barbarity; for the empty Hopes of re-possessing the other Two; it seem'd convenient to his *Irish* *Bashaw*, and the Jesuite *Cabal*, to make sure of a retreating Place; and that of Necessity must be *Ireland*; which having formerly been given to the Pope and by him transferred to the King of *Spain*, must now be sold, or mortgaged to the *French* Usurper; to facilitate whose Entry by removing all Obstacles, the present Possessors must be put out of Doors, that so *Livery and Seisin* might be given, in imitation of the *due Form of Law*. Hereupon Plots were invented; several Protestant Gentlemen were committed to Prison, indicted, and Tryed for their Lives; abundance of Commissions were issued, and the Army multiplied into many Regiments of Horse and Foot; for whose Entertainment, there being no Fund of a growing Revenue, the Goods of the Protestants were consigned to their subsistence; which they did not pilfer by Night, but drove away whole Flocks and Herds at Noon-day; and in case of Resistance, securing their Prey by the Murder of the Owners. Thus the Province of *Munster* was exposed to a Military Execution: *Conaught* was entirely plunder'd; and had not the Gates of *London-derry* been opportunely shut, when a Regiment of *Irish* were ready to enter it, all *Ulster* had been under the same Fate, and probably had been followed by an Universal Massacre. But the surprizing News of the Prince of *Orange's* Adventure, and the total Exclusion of Popery and Arbitrary Government in *England*, awakened the Protestants in *Ulster* to stand upon their Guard; and animated them with an Assurance, That their Redemption was drawing nigh; flattering themselves

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selves with a Confidence, That as they were under the *Laws of England*, so they should be no less under their *Protection*. They firmly believed, that the same methods would be taken in *Ireland*; which had been so successfully practised in *England*; every puff of a fair Wind, revived them with a smiling expectation of Succor; they were eager to retrieve their drooping Religion from the Jaws of Death; and ready to rally under a Protestant Standard; their Numbers were very considerable, and their Courage great; but they were naked and undisciplin'd, they wanted an Expert Leader; and no Aid appear'd to support them: The Deputy having too sure and quick Intelligence of the Transactions in the Court of *England*; and the dilatory Proceedings there, poured a mighty Army into the Bowels of *Ulster*, who ransacking the deserted Houses, seizing and carrying away all portable Goods, and exercising all Cruelty on such as did not submit to their Protection, they marched (or rather chased the affrighted People) without Interruption, till they received a slight Check at *Coleraine*, and were shamefully basted at *Londonderry*. But all the Towns and Forts through the Kingdom (except that *Slurdy* place, and its neighbour *Eniskilling*) being Garrison'd by Papists, no Arms nor Horses permitted to remain with any Protestants, (whose enjoyment of their Lives was wholly precarious, and reversible at the will of merciless men); all things concurred to advance the long-hatch'd Design, which now began to ripen; and King *James*, with a Rabble of *French* Reformers, intermixt with a few *Renegado-English* and *Scotch*, landed among his dearly-beloved *Irish* Catholics, where he remains under Pupilage to the *French*; He the Reputed King, and Monsieur d'Avaux the Protector.

I need

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I need not place any Remarks upon the supine Negligence and fatal Indifference demonstrated by England in their cold Concernment and slow Motions toward the Recovery of *Ireland*; it is obvious to every eye; and if any have been wilfully accessory to the Ruin and Depopulation of so flourishing a Kingdom, everlasting Vengeance will pursue them: I wish the good People of *England* may see in the Mirror of their Misfortunes, that Scheme of Misery and Confusion in which was prepared for them, and which assuredly will be re-acted on their Theatre, if ever the French and *Irish* be permitted to tread the Stage. To undeceive that giddy sort of men, who think to gather Grapes from Thistles; to enjoy the Profession of the Protestant Religion under a Popish King, and the Administration of Jesuits; to continue in Peace and Safety in this Kingdom, if the other be torn from it; I offer the following Considerations; which, weigh'd impartially, may help to convince all sorts of men, That it is not only the Interest of *England* to preserve *Ireland*, but that it is necessary for their self-preservation to use all imaginable Industry and Expedition to reduce it to its former State and Condition.

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**The Advantage to the Kingdom of
ENGLAND in General.**

I Expect to be absolved from the Imputation of Flattery and Partiality, when I take upon me to make this asseveration; That nothing out of *England* doth, or can rationally conduce more to the Honor, Wealth, and Prosperity of that Kingdom, than the Addition and Conjunction of *Ireland*: A Country abounding with all things that contribute to Pleasure and Comfort, and richly endowed with the Blessings of Heaven and Earth; situated by Nature as a Postern-gate to *England*; by which she may discharge all manner of Commodities which are supernumerary or unnecessary, to the great encouragement of Navigation and Trade; and through which an entrance is given for a continual supply of such things as the One may stand in need of, and the other may conveniently spare.

I shall endeavour to make good this Assertion, by subdividing this Consideration into the following particulars.

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|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. The Revenue. | } | 5. The Consanguinity and Affinity. |
| 2. The Fertility and Plenty. | | 6. The Employments Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military. |
| 3. The Number. | | |
| 4. The Religion. | | |

I propose these as so many irrefragable Arguments, to convince the World, That the Kingdom of *Ireland* has not only a Self-sufficiency within it to subsist without dependency, and to grow rich by its own peculiar

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peculiar Traffick; But also, that by being annexed to England, subjected to the Government, and incorporated into its Religion and Laws; it extends the Dominion, strengthens the Hands, and augments the Wealth of that happy and renowned Nation. *First*, let us take notice of the Revenue.

I. The REVENUE.

The Revenue of *Ireland* was under a sensible declination from the commencement of the late King's Reign, occasioned by the daily Decay of Trade, and that by the discouragement given to Protestants, thro' whose hands almost the whole Commerce and current Money was wont to circulate; and at length was so visibly impaired, that in the year 1688. the Publick Treasury was utterly exhausted; and I have no reason to believe that it has since that time been recruited by any considerable Imbursements, (for I suppose the *French Money* is in a Treasury distinct, and issuable only at the discretion of the *French Dictator*, whose Orders are not to open his Treasure, till they land in *England* :) Therefore I deduce my Remarks from the latter end of the Reign of *Charles the Second*, about which time the Publick Revenue was managed by Commissioners appointed by the King, by whose Diligence and Application it was notably improved; and it consisted in divers Branches, as,

Crown-Rents.

Quit-Rents.

Customs and Excise.

Inland-Excise.

Hearth-Money.

Wine and Ale Licenses.

Fines and Forfeitures.

First-Fruits, &c. of the

Clergy.

All which did amount, *communibus Annis*, to about Three Hundred and forty thousand Pounds.

Out

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Out of this Fund was derived the Maintenance and Pay of an Army, consisting of seven Regiments of Foot, three of Horse, and one of Dragoons; Exhibitions to the Judges sedent, and itinerant, and to all other Officers of the Civil List; a noble Allowance to the Chief Governor; a competent Salary to the Lord Chancellor, and all the Officers of State; a large Provision for all other Charges necessary or contingent; and upon the Audit of the whole Receipts and Disbursements, a very considerable sum remain'd, most of which was remitted into England, some disposed of in Ireland, for Pensions, Secret Service, and other Occasions, at the King's Will and Pleasure.

III The Fertility, and Plenty

Ireland doth abound with an Exuberance of Plenty in all things conducing to a pleasant, and comfortable Living. The Ground, without the Mankind of humane Art, brings forth Grass for the Cattel, and Herbs for the use of man in great Abundance; but where the Husbandman hath clubb'd his Invention and Labour, it is rather luxuriant, rendering a mighty Increase of all sorts of Grain, very sound, and very good. Indeed Nature hath open'd her Stores; and, like a kind Mother, hath liberally bestow'd her Blessings on that Island. The Earth seems to stand in Competition with the Waves for the Pre-eminence: the one overloaded with its own Product; the other overstockt by its proper Inhabitants: the infinite Store of Corn of all sorts, the pleasant Studs of Horses and Mares, the numerous Herds of Cattel, the vast Flocks of Sheep (in most Places exceeding those of England in their Size) is even to admiration; neither do I brag, when I say, that the best Parts of Ireland are in every Respect (except the Improvement) equal to the best Parts in England; and that the worst Parts of it are

not so bad and barren as the worst Parts of the other : Or when I challenge *England* it self to shew so vast a Tract of rich and excellent Land lying together, as is to be seen from *Carlingford* all the way to *Dublin*, from thence (excluding the Mountains of *Wicklow*) to *Carlow*; from thence through part of *Queens* and *Kings* County, so cross the *Shannon*, and round by *Longford* to *Roscommon*: in which vast Tract of Land, at least fourscore Miles square, there is not so much barren Land, as is to be found in two Shires only in *England* (and not far from *London*) *Berkshire* and *Surrey*. The Seas are plentifully stor'd with Fish of all Kinds, and the Markets supply'd with such Plenty and Variety, as might satiate the Luxury and Prodigality of *Lucullus*: the Loughs are fill'd with Pike, Breme, Pearch, Roach, and Trouts; but the Fresh Rivers swarm with stupendious Quantities. If men (as justly they may) shall become doubtful, scrupulous, and incredulous, when I make mention of the extraordinary *Pilchard-Fishings* in the South, and the *Herring-Fishings* in the North; my Credit will certainly run a great Risque, and my Veracity be suspected, when I relate the *Wonders of the Deep*, and come to speak of the Prodigious *Fishings* for *Salmon* and *Eels* in the Rivers of *Lough-Soyl*, and the *Bann*. If men will startle at the Report of six thousand Barrels of *Pilchards* made in one year upon the Coast of the County of *Cork*; or to hear, that in some Parts of *Conaught* they take so great Draughts of them, that, not being provided of Salt to cure them, they lay them in heaps, and manure the Land with them: that (beside the plentiful Fishing of Herrings in and about the Bay of *Dublin*, the *Skerryes*, *Carlingford*, and all the Northern Coast) they have usually made and sent away in one year two thousand Tuns of Herrings from the single Fishing at *Dunstanoghan*: then undoubtedly they will smile, and ridicule me, when I tell them, That there is made commonly

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commonly five hundred Tuns of Salmon in a year, in *Loghfoyl*, and the *Bann*, and other Rivers in the County of *Londonderry*; that besides the Royal Piscary of the *Bann*, there are between *Colrane* and *Loghneagh* seventy Salmon-Fishings; that there are the same round about that Lough, which is sixty Miles in Compass; that at the Leap of *Colrane*, ten Tuns of Salmon have been taken at one Draught of a Net; That the last year at the *Grebbin*, twelve Miles beyond *Londonderry*, two and thirty Hogheads of Salmon were taken at once; and for want of room in their Boats, a great part of them thrown again into the River: That in the *Eel-weres*, in the River of *Bann*, fourscore thousand *Eels* have been caught in one Night. But I have spoken modestly, and within compass, and there are too many Witnesses (much against their wills) now in *England* and *Scotland*, who can confirm the Truth of what I have declared. I am loth to pass by the *Salmon-Pound* (commonly call'd the *Cutt*) near *Colrane*, because, as I conceive, such another thing is not in the World: It is a great Trough, made like a Tanner's Vat, about fifty foot long, twenty foot wide, and six deep; a Stream of the River of *Bann* runs through it, and at the Place where the Water enters, a row of Stakes are placed very near together, like a Rack in a Stable; at the other end of the *Cutt* a parcel of sharp Spikes are clustered together, very close at the Point, and wide at the Head, so that the Salmon (who always swim against the Stream) and other Fish, may get in at pleasure, but can neither return the way they went in, nor get out at the other end; whereby it happens, that on Monday morning (there being a respite to Fishing all Sunday, and none taken out of the *Cutt* with their Loops) a Stranger would be astonish'd to see an innumerable company of Fish riding on the backs of one another, even to the top of the Water, and with

great ease, and pleasant Divertisement, taken up in Loops.

All these prodigious Quantities of Fifi are but collected for the Use of *England*; to whole Ports, or to whole Order, they are yearly consigned, and distributed.

III. The NUMBER.

Having had no Business, or Employment, which might administer an Opportunity to inspect the Catalogues and Returns of Parishes and Counties, or to view the Poll-Books; it will not be possible for me to make any other than a conjectural Calculation of the Number of *Protestant Inhabitants in Ireland*. But by a modest Computation I may adventure to aver, That at the beginning of the Reign of the late King, there were in the City of *Dublin*, and the Four Provinces, above a *Million of British Protestants*. I am confirm'd in this Supposition by a sad Reflection upon the Passages in the Year 1641. at which time the Number of the *Protestants* was very inconsiderable in comparison with the *Natives*; and possibly did not amount to the Half of what they were in 1681. yet even then above two hundred thousand, naked and defenceless People, were massacred in cold Blood, and barbarously murder'd without Provocation, or Resistance. I reckon, that when the late Revolution happen'd, there were two hundred thousand men fit to carry Arms, bound to the Interest of *England* by the Obligations of Religion, Love, Loyalty and Blood; who may be beneficial in their Service and Aid, when it shall be required; though of late (by the apparent Judgment of God) they have been terrified by them, on whom they always had an awe; routed by such, whose Strength they had lost; and dispossest of their Estates, without struggling for their Property.

IV. The

IV. The RELIGION

Among all the pressing Motives, that recommend the Care and Conservation of *Ireland*, there is no one more cogent, than the Consideration of the Religion there established by Law: which reasonably ought to interest all good Christians in a feeling Sympathy and Concernment for them; and thereby the People of *England* have a fit Opportunity, at once equally to exert their Duty to God, and Charity to their Brethren. It is true, the Protestant Religion was not universally profess'd through the Kingdom, neither were all who were distinguish'd by that Character, perfectly cemented; the Papists were numerous in every County, (tho' least of all in *Ulster*); yet Popery seem'd to be rather Hereditary than Elective; to be more the Result of Education, than Judgment; inasmuch, as it became like a Logical Property to the Natives, and Papist and Irish-man were Terms convertible: So great an Influence has Custom over all the Faculties of Mind and Body; they put on Religion as a fashionable Garment; the Dictate of the Priest warranting the mode; and thick Ignorance inflames their Devotion. Nevertheless the Protestant Religion was predominant; Popery sneak'd to the Mountains, and squatted behind the Bushes; the Mass was not known, nor a Fryar seen, till by the Influence of the Late King, and the furious Zeal of his Deputy, things were changed as it were in a moment, and all Commands Civil and Military, committed to the Hands of Papists. But when, by the Blessing of God, and the Assistance of *England*, that poor harassed Country shall be restored to its former State and Condition, it will be a joyful Reflection for their Brethren and Benefactors, to hear of so many Thousand Persons united with them in the same Religion, as in all other Respects and Concernments.

V. The

V. The Consanguinity and Affinity.

The Inhabitants of *Ireland*, (excluding the Natives of the Land, who always were, and ever will be *Thorns in our Sides*; and who, since the first Conquest of them, were never able to accomplish that Design which was bequeath'd from Generation to Generation, till this late unhappy Juncture) do not derive their Pedigree, from Strangers; they are the legitimate Offspring of *England* and *Scotland*; there is scarce a Man there of British Extraction, except such as by very long continuance are degenerated into mere *Irish*, but in one of those Kingdoms will Challenge a Father, Brother, or near Kinsman. They are not estranged in their Language, Habit, Manners, or Customs; they retain the natural Propensions disseminated from their respective Families, and own a filial Reverence to their Countries, as to their lawful *Parents* (not their *Step mothers*) who not being able to make a competent Provision for all their *Issue* at home, have sent some of their *Children* abroad, to seek for their Livelihood on the other side of the *Ferry*; where in their Manners and Humour, they bear an exact Resemblance to that Original, whereof they are the Transcript; except only in their profuse *Hospitality*, and luxurious Consumption of Meat and Drink (to which, perhaps, they are inclined by the Constitution of the Air, or disposed by the Genius of the Country, or tempted by the incredible *Plenty* and *Cheapness* of all sorts of Provisions) yet in their Language they have gone beyond their Teachers, having refined the *English* Tongue from the odd Tones, and uncouth words used in several Counties distant from *London*; and reformed the *Scotch* from the Clownish Dialect spoken by the vulgar People. So that the People of *England* are bound in Conscience and common Reason, to regard the *English* in *Ireland*, as *Bone of their Bone*, and *Flesh of their Flesh*; and the *Scots* as naturalized

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turalized and incorporated with them, to sympathize with them in their *Sufferings*, to participate in their *Adventures*, and from the Principles of *Generosity*, as well as the Impulse of *Nature*, and a prudential *Forefight* of the same Calamities hovering over their Heads, to use their utmost Effort to re-assure that Kingdom in its *Appendage* to *England*, and absolutely to eradicate the *Irish* *Papists*, and all *French* Intruders.

VI. The Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military.

Since *England* is bounded by the Sea, and cannot be enlarged by the Discovery of any *Newfound Land*; since the Inhabitants are as fruitful as the Soil, Prolific, and continually multiplying and increasing; since the Vigor and Generosity of their Temper, spurs them on to *Business* and *Activity*; and that the List of *Places*, *Offices* and *Preferments* in Church and State, do bear no Proportion with the number of *Competitors*, *Candidates*, and *Pretenders*: It is an unexpressible Benefit and Advantage, that they can so easily enlarge their Quarters, and spread through a Kingdom in Polity *Subordinate*, but in natural Fertility no way *Inferior* to that from whence they sprang. I think it very well worth the Observation, That among all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, and *Dignitaries* in the Church of *Ireland*, (in the first year of the late King) so very few were born in that Kingdom, but almost all of them transplanted from *England*; so were the *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Chief Baron*, *Attorney General*, and many of the Judges and Officers in the Civil List; by such also, was the *Revenue* managed. And for the Army, it was perfectly a *Detachment* out of the several *Shires* in *England*. In a word, there did *Divines* and Scholars get *Preferment*; Lawyers, Attornies, and others of the *Long Robe*, met with *Practice* and *Promotion*; Clerks, Accountants, and Men of ingenious Education, were gratified with *Employments*;

ment; the younger Sons of the *English Nobility and Gentry*, were honoured with *Military Commands*; and thousands of the meaner sort trained up in the Discipline of War. All which must have met with a Check in their Fortunes, and been subjected to a less generous course of Living, and remain'd as *Shrubs* in their own Soil; while by this *Transplantation* they grow up to tall Trees, shoot out their Branches, and bring forth abundant of Fruit.

The Advantage to the Trade of England,

Hitherto I have endeavour'd by a few short Hints, to represent the many valuable Benefits and Advantages accruing to the Kingdom of *England* in general, by the Conjunction and Preservation of *Ireland*. I shall now proceed to set down how palpably and remarkably it doth contribute to the *Advancement of Trade*, which is the Glory, Strength, and Security of the *English Nation*; the Fountain and Source of the Riches, Wealth, and Plenty, which render it the Envy and Astonishment of all the Neighbouring Kingdoms; and without which, it were impossible to provide Sustenance for the innumerable Company of Inhabitants; wherewith the *Country* is sufficiently furnished, and the *Cities and Towns* are absolutely crowded. It is *Trade* that preserves the Body Politick in health, by *Recreation and Exercise*; by *Evacuation and Repletion*, carrying off such Things as are unnecessary and redundant, and bringing in a constant supply of whatsoever is useful and profitable. It is *Trade* that ransacks the *Indies*, joins remote Islands in an imaginary Contiguity with *England*, and makes the whole World but a large *Mart* for Negotiation and Traffic. *Trade* is the Blood, that Circulates in the *Veins and Arteries* of the Commonwealth, and disperseth the animal Spirits to all the Limbs and extreme parts of the Body.

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This so necessary an Ingredient to the Honour and Felicity of *England*, has been signally augmented and improved by the *Trade of Ireland* co-incident with it, will suffer a mighty Detriment by the present *Obstruction* of Commerce, and will as eminently gain by its *Revival* and Recovery. The Advantage to *Trade* arising from *Ireland* is demonstrable by these Particulars.

1. The Scituation.
2. The Exportation.
3. The Importation.
4. The Ingenuity of the Inhabitants.
5. The Benefit to the King.

1. The Scituation.

In the Description of *Ireland* I might expatiate in recounting the many Benefits and Advantages which it enjoys *in Common* with her Neighbour Countries, and the several Immunities which God and Nature have indulged to it *in peculiar* above other Places; in its exemption from poysonous Insects, and noxious Vermin, as *Frogs, Toads, Snakes, and Adders, Neuts, Effs, and hurtful Spiders*; but above all, in the Freedom from *Moles*, which are the *Epidemical Nuisance of England*, and are so sensibly injurious to Orchards, Gardens, Meadows, and Pastures; in a temperate and benign Air; in an infinite number of Fountains, Springs, Loughs (or Lakes) and fresh Rivers; in an incredible store and variety of Land and Sea-Fowls; (among which I would mention the incredible Number of *Woodcocks*, and how the Parson of *Clownish* farms the Tyth of the *Woodcocks* catcht in

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his Parish at thirty Pounds *per annum* ; where they are generally sold at Twelve-Pence *per dozen* ; the innumerable Flocks of *Swans* and *Barnacles* that haunt the River of *Loughfoyl*, but that it would exclude the wonder due to the rest.) But because these Priviledges are inherent to the Soil, and not communicable to the Use and Benefit of the Neighbours, I shall pass over the further commemoration of those Matters, and apply my self to the Rehearſal of such Particulars only, as render *Ireland* in its happy Scituation a most desirable Countrey, and highly advantageous in its Accession to the Crown of *England*.

Possibly there is not a Country in the whole World so admirably accommodated with *convenient Bays, safe Harbours, large Havens, and useful Creeks* ; and that not only in some Sides and Corners, but quite round the Island. To describe the Harbours of *Carlingford, Strangford, the Lough of Carricfergus, Donaghadee, Logblern, Raghlin, Portrush, Lough-foyl, Lough-swilly, Sheep-Haven, Castledow, Killebeggs, Ballyshannon, Sligo, and Black-Sod* in the North and West Parts ; *Galway, Lymerick, Trallee, Dingle, Kilmar, the Great Bay of Bantry*, (including *Bere Haven*, and many others) *Ship-Haven, Crook-Haven, Baltimore, Castle-Haven, Castlemain*, the matchless Haven of *Kinsale*, the noble River of *Cork, Toghal, Dungarvan, Waterford, Slade, Wexford, Arclo, Dublin, &c.* in the South and Eastern Parts ; beside almost innumerable *Creeks, Ports*, and commodious *Landing-Places*, would take up more room than I have allowed to the discharge of this brief Narration ; my Purpose is only to mention them, referring the Account of their Beauty, Strength, Security, and Conveniency, to *Historians* and *Geographers*. I shall only take notice, that as they are most advantageously placed for the proper

per Trade of that Kingdom ; so they are upon many Accounts a secure Refuge and Safeguard to their Friends and Allies, which is briefly demonstrated in this, that none of the Neighbouring Countries can manage a Trade into the *South, North, or Western Seas*, but they must be under great *Danger of Ireland*, if they be *Enemies to England*, or be beholding to it if they be in Amity ; where upon every Turn they may meet with a safe Retreat from *Storms and Tempests*, and a ready Protection from *Pirates and Robbers* ; it being set as a *Watch-Tower* in the Sea, within whose view all Ships must come that sail and trade that way to any part of the World ; an Island commodiously seated for the Dominion of the Seas, so long as she is in one Interest with *England*.

It is beyond the Power of Expression to repeat the Advantages arising to the *English Trade* by the relief and shelter of the *Irish Harbours*, where the several Fleets bound for the *Streights*, and for the *East or West Indies*, or returning from thence, meet with Refreshment and Security from all sorts of Danger. This the Merchants find in their daily Voyages : This the Commanders of the Kings Ships can evidence upon frequent Experience ; but I shall produce only one undeniable Instance, how highly and indispensably it imports the *Safety*, as well as *Trade of England*, to preserve *Ireland* to themselves : That in the time of King *Charles II.* when *England* was imbroy'd in an unlucky War with the *States of Holland*, not only a Fleet of Merchantmen, consisting of an hundred Sail or thereabout, bound homeward from the *West-Indies* and the *Streights*, but also forty Men of War (under the Command of Sir *Jeremy Smith*) after that unfortunate Business at *Chatham*, came all into the Habour of *Kinsale*, where they continued in that Safety and

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Security, which they could not promise to themselves in any Harbour or Port of England.

2. The Exportation of Irish Commodities.

As *Ireland* is placed as an *Out-guard* to watch all *Interlopers* in the Trade of *England*, so lately it was a *Store-house* and *Magazine* to furnish it. It sent over yearly vast quantities of *Wool*, shipt from the several Ports in *Munster* and *Lemster*, which mightily supported the *Staple* in *England*, by the old and new *Draperies*, and other *woollen Manufactures* wrought and made in the *West Countrey*: whereby not only a numerous *Train of Families* were fed and maintained, but an extraordinary addition was made to the *Kings Revenue*, by the *Importation* of it, when raw and unwrought, into *England*, and the *Exportation* of it, after it was wrought, into several Countries, to the great enriching of *Merchants* and *Adventurers*.

The *Islands* and *Plantations* in *America* are in a manner wholly sustain'd by the vast quantities of *Beef*, *Pork*, *Butter*, and other *Provisions* of the *Product* of *Ireland*: from whence an unspeakable *Benefit* redounds to *England* by the vast *Cargoes* of the *Goods* of the said *Plantations* return'd thither, and the *Great Consumption* of those *Goods* being shipt out of *England* into *Ireland*, than which nothing more evidently tends to the enriching the *Merchants* who trade into those *Parts*, or to the increase of *Shipping*, or encouragement to *Navigation*.

The mighty Quantities of *Tallow*, *Hides*, *tann'd Leather*, *Skins* of several sorts, *Tarn*, *Hemp*, *Linnen-Cloth*, *Cony-Skins*, and other *Furrs*, yearly shipt from *Ireland*, and exported into *England*, supply that Kingdom with the said *Commodities* at very reasonable

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Rates (which otherwise would prove excessive dear) to the great conveniency of the Inhabitants in general, and the particular Advantage of the Merchants and such as trade in them.

The Cargoes of *Salmon, Herrings, Pilchards*, (and those the best and fairest to be had in any Part of the World) *Eels*, and other *Fish* made up yearly in *Ireland*, and transported into several Parts in *Spain*, to *Venice*, and all the Ports in the *Mediterranean Sea*, would startle common Belief. I have heard from faithful Relation, and I spoke of it before, that in the *South of Ireland*, they have made in a year near Eight hundred *Tuns of Pilchards*: A Person of great *Quality*, (whose Judgment and Credit no man will dispute) did aver to me, that in one Season 16000. *l.* was paid for the *Pilchards* taken on the *South side of Cork*, and the most of it by Sir *John Frederic of London*. That in one Port in the *North*, called *Dunshanaghan*, they have made in one Season Two thousand *Tuns of Herrings*. And I was told by a very honest and intelligent Person, (who in the Reign of *Charles the Second* was *Collector* of the Port of *London-Derry*) that in that one Place there was shipt off in one Season 450. *Tuns of Salmon*, 400. *Tuns of Herrings*, and 80. *Tuns of Eels*: The Benefit and Profit of all which accrues to the Merchants of *England*, on whose sole Account almost all the fore-mentioned Commodities are shipt off and sent away, to the great increase of their Shipping, and the manifest encouragement of Navigation,

These things being undeniable, and perfectly true in matter of Fact, and which I am constrained by the necessity of the Argument to mention over again, it is evident beyond Contradiction, that the *Trade of Ireland* is of inestimable Advantage to the *Trade of England*, highly contributing, if not wholly subservient to it.

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3. *The Importation of English Commodities.*

The great multitudes of Goods and Commodities continually exported out of *Ireland* into *England*, did not more apparently tend to the *Advantage of Trade* there, than the continual Importation of all kinds of Wares and Merchandise from thence. The People of *Ireland* did not deal like Niggards, or Rooks, to vend and put off the Product of their own Country, and not be instrumental to promote the Consumption of what their Neighbours had to spare; on the contrary they maintain'd a constant Correspondence, and an universal Commerce, and hugely advanced the *Trade of England*.

The *Wool* which they from time to time sent into *England*, they received again (and perhaps with it much of the growth there) transformed into the old and the new *Drapery*, and all sorts of *Woollen Manufactures*, and thereby doubly advanced the *English Trade*, by the *Outlet*, and by the *Return*, by selling the one, and buying the other.

Silks wrought, and un-wrought; *Gold* and *Silver* *Lace*; *Buttons*; *Ribbands*, &c. all sorts of *Grocery*, *Spicery*, *Haberdashers* and *Milliners Ware*; *Beavers* and other fine *Hats*; *Tobacco* cut and dry'd, in *Rowl*, and in *Leaf*; *white Salt*; *Coals*; and many foreign Commodities, were daily and hourly brought in to all the Ports of *Ireland*, being purchased by the Merchants there from the Merchants of *London*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Liverpool*, *Plymouth*, and other Towns and Cities in *England*; the Quantities whereof must be prodigiously great, to supply not only the *Necessities*, but the *Vanity* and *Luxury* of so populous and opulent a Kingdom, (the Rate of whose Expences was no way regulated by the instinct of Thrift,

Thrift, or Parsimony) and consequently the *Gains and Profit* redounding to the *English Merchants* must in reason bear some Proportion with the *Vent and Consumption*; the estimate whereof in a few years is beyond *Credit*, if not past *Numeration*.

I could appeal to particular Men by Name, whose Books and Accounts will justify my Position, that *England* received incredible Advantage by their Trade with *Ireland*, and their sensible disappointments in the present Cessation of Trade from thence, do too unhappily confirm it; but I will not do that prejudice to them, to discover the Secrets of their Dealing, or raise a Spirit of Envy at their prosperous Proceedings: I honour them for their Ingenuity; I applaud their Industry, and heartily wish them reinstated in their former Course of Traffick, that all Men may be convinced by their Experiment, how advantageously the *Trade of Ireland* co-operates to the *Advancement of the Trade of England*.

4. *The Ingenuity of the Inhabitants.*

I am now brought to a hard *Dilemma*; I must either renounce the Country, from whence I came, or retract my Assertion: For when I go about to illustrate *the Ingenuity of the Inhabitants*, I confuse myself, by a *Discourse so void of it*. But there is *no general Rule without some Exceptions*; and I hope that my particular *Defects* shall not be imputed as a derogation from the *Credit* of the rest.

It is an ungrateful Employment to make Comparisons, and I do not in the least intend any unkind Reflection upon the Common People of *England*, when I alledge, that the ordinary and vulgar sort of the *British* Inhabitants in *Ireland* are much more Ingenious and quick, more docible, more intelligent in the

the Laws and Customs of the Country; more active, sedulous and inquisitive; disposed to handle the *Sword* as well as the *Plough*, and notably capable to serve upon Juries, and to discharge the Duty incumbent on them at Assises and Sessions. But I shall only insist on that Qualification which is more proper and pertinent to the Argument in hand, *viz.* their natural Disposition to Trade, and an undefatigable Industry in promoting it, and all for the advantage of the Trade of *England*. For the *Petty Chapmen*, Traders in small Towns, and Country Dealers, are only *Hawkers*, *Procurers*, and *Brokers* for the greater Merchants in Cities and big Towns; and they ordinarily make themselves *Factors* for the Merchants in *England*; sending over to them the most Part of what they gather; or bringing back from them the Commodities of *England* in return of what they adventure, and gain upon their own Account. Thus I have observed the *Chapmen* in a small *Village* (belonging to my self) with great Art and Ingenuity negotiating with the Neighbours about them, making up many Tuns of Butter, and Tallow, gathering great quantities of *Yarn*, *Linnen-cloth*, *Salt*, *Hides*, and *Tann'd Leather*; which soon after they sell to the Merchants in the next City or Sea-Port, who either deal by *Commission* from the Merchants in *England*, or export them on their own Account, but certainly bring home the *Produce*, in the Wares and Merchandise of *England*, (and I know one particular Man, who in one Town in one Season, made up Eleven hundred Tuns of Butter by Commission, and as a *Factor* for some Merchants there) but which way soever it be, the Ingenuity and Diligence of the Inhabitants of *Ireland* does indisputably advance the Trade of *England*, and the whole Labour of the one centers in the Benefit of the other. 5. *The*

5. *The Benefit to the King.*

Tho' I propose the Kings Benefit in the last Place, yet it is not the least of my Care and good Wishes; and I perswade my self that the Loyal and Loving Subjects of *England* will on that very Consideration (if there were no other Motives to incite them) account *Ireland* worth the keeping, and accordingly will employ their Wealth, and exert their Courage and Strength for the speedy *Reduction* and Restitution of it. To inforce this, I need produce no other Arguments, than the restitution of what was before remonstrated; That the annual *Revenue of Ireland* coming into the Treasury and the Kings Coffers, amounted to *Three hundred and forty thousand Pounds*, out of which, beside the necessary Exhibition for supporting the State and safety of the Kingdom, a very considerable Sum was yearly laid at the Kings Feet, therewith to gratifie such Servitors and Favourites in *England*, as the Revenue there would not reach to supply. To which let me add, that though under *Charles the Second*, the *Protestant Interest in Ireland* received as little Incouragement as could be expected under a *Protestant King*; yet thriving by their *Pruning*, taking deeper Root by their being *shaken*, and growing more strong by their *Dpression*; they had, beyond all Doubt, added before this time a very valuable Augmentation to the Publick Revenue, by their *Trade and Improvements*, had not *Poperie* nipt them, and *Arbitrary Power* blasted them.

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3. *The danger of falling into the hands of the French.*

Let us now reflect upon what has been said, and Re-capitulate the *skatter'd* Arguments hinted in this abrupt and immethodical Discourse. If neither the *sense of Shame*, the *Pursuit of Fame and Glory*, the *Influence of Brotherly Charity*, the *Sympathy with Blood and Kindred*, the *Respect to Religion*, the *Acquisition of Wealth*, the *Support of Trade*, the *Increase of the Publick Revenue*, nor the irresistible motive of *Self-Preservation*, can prove Inducements sufficient to dispose the People of England to a hearty, affectionate, and vigorous espousing of the *Protestant Cause in Ireland*, by a timely Prosecution of a War there, and rooting out *the last Remains of Popery*; let us change the *Scene*, and suppose Ireland subdued by the present Invaders, and become a Province to France, (which God of his infinite Mercy avert) then without all peradventure these mischiefs will inevitably ensue.

1. The *French King* having an insatiable Thirst after the universal Monarchy of Europe, and retaining an implacable Resolution to destroy all sorts of *Protestants*, and utterly to root out that *Pestilent Northern Heretic*; abounding in Wealth and Treasure, follow'd by mighty Armies, strengthened by a numerous Fleet of Ships; as nothing in humane Probability can defeat his execrable Designs of Aggrandising himself by the Ruin of his Neighbours, but the scarcity of convenient *Ports and Havens* in any of his Dominions; so it must be his Principal Aim and endeavour to be *Master of Ireland*; whereby he will be sufficiently accommodated with excellent good Harbours, in which he may securely place his Fleet, to extend his *Soveraignty over the Seas*, and opportunely annoy his Enemies.

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2. This being accomplish'd, not only the *Revenue and Trade of Ireland* will be utterly lost, the *Auxiliary Aid of two hundred thousand Protestants* diverted and taken away, and many thousands of them forced to depend upon the *Charity of England*: the *Trade to America*, and all the *Western Islands* will not only be intercepted; but in a short time those Countries be wholly conquered and reduced to the Possession of the *French*, and annexed to his *Dominion*, and made a *Prey* to glut his restless Ambition.

3. The *French King* will make *Ireland* a Magazine and Store-house for the victualling His Ships, and the *Harbours* as so many *Docks* to shelter them, where his Fleet riding in safety, an Opportunity will be given him, not only to ingross all manner of *Trade*, but that of *England* will be intirely interrupted, if not infallibly destroyed; since no Ships can peep out from thence in their Navigation toward the *Streights*, or to the *Indies*, but they must pass within view of some Ports of *Ireland*, or very near them, and consequently must be exposed to the Attacks of that rapacious *Leviathan*, or be necessitated to sail in great Fleets, and very strong Convoys under *Frigats* and *Men of War*, to the inestimable charge of the *State*, and detriment to the Merchants of *England*.

4. Let it be consider'd, that since *Wool* and *Woollen Manufactures* are the ancient *Staple of England*, and a main support to their trading into all Foreign Countries, if it should so come to pass, that *Ireland* be alienated from it, which abounds with that Commodity, and from whence it may be exported at far cheaper Rates than can be afforded in *England*; how unspeakable a Prejudice will it be to the *Trade*? How will it impoverish the People, and bring an unavoidable ruin on many *Towns* and *Families*?

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5. Tho it is to be hoped that the Power of *France*, with the Addition of *Ireland*, shall never be able to make a *Conquest of England*; nevertheless by such an unwelcome Neighbourhood, it is more than probable the *French King* may discompose the Peace and Quiet of *Great Britain*, when at any time of the year he can transport an Army from *Ireland*, or land small Forces in *North Wales* in six hours time, in *South Wales* in twelve, or in the space of four Hours in the *West of Scotland*: And this not to be prevented by the *English Fleet*, or by all the Art and Contrivance of Mankind.

The CONCLUSION.

I wish the People of *England* may see now in this their Day, what belongs to their Peace, before it be hid from their Eyes; That they may not be deluded by false Glosses, and sinister Interpretations of Publick Acts, nor be cajol'd by jealous Misprisions and groundless Censures on private Councils: That they may understand, and consider how much their safety and the Interest of the Protestant Religion is concerned and involved in the Fate of *Ireland*; and that if the Enemy chance to possess the Out-works, the City will be in great danger: That they may not be abused by Chimerical Notions of *Obedying without Reserve*, or being destroyed without Resistance: That they would rest contented with obtaining their Desires, in being happy under the Establishment of a Protestant King and Queen, and not hanker after a Change, or be bewitched to make a wanton Experiment of Indulgence and Protection under a Popish Government.

F I N I S.

